

Christmas Edition

John E. Brandt

THE WASATCH WAVE

New Park Mining

Utah's Newest Major

Utah's Mining Industry Looks to the Future

Increased production is anticipated by the New Park Mining company during 1941, according to a report given the Wave this week by W. H. H. Cranmer, president and general manager.

Three feet of good ore was recently opened up along the Park Galena fissure in the western operations of the Mayflower tunnel. The opening up of the vein was a source of considerable satisfaction to mine officials because it had been pinching down. The enlargement had been expected, however, according to Mr. Cranmer.

"This indication of a new ore shoot, west of the first thousand-foot shoot, corresponds to levels above and has been expected," he said.

"It is satisfying to know that the pattern of ore deposition above is continuing at lower levels."

In the nine month period preceding Dec. 1, the Mayflower operations produced 33,977 wet tons for a net return of \$439,229.29, an average return of \$12.93 per ton. It was at the start of this mine month period that the New Park transferred its entire operations

Park City anticline, the New Park operations are unique in this district, both as the occurrence of the ore and as to the pay metals. The Park City district is noted for its lead-silver properties, but approximately 45 per cent of the values recovered from the Park Galena Fissure by way of the Mayflower tunnel have been in

of a recent transaction with the Callahan Zinc-Lead company of New York City.

Mining circles of the state hailed the transaction as one which will benefit and strengthen the position of the New Park company.

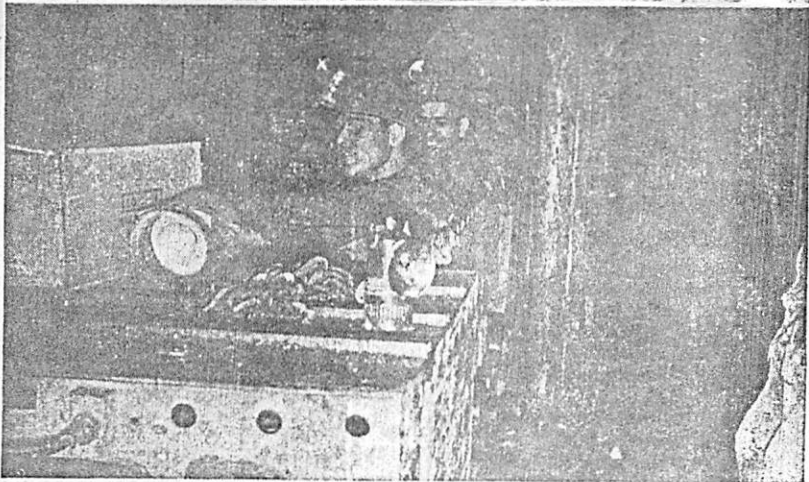
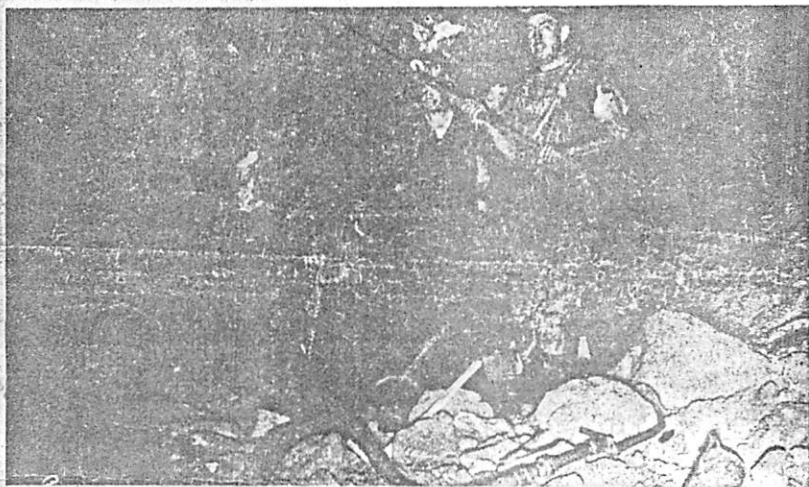
Crosscuts have been started to open fissures of known value. These are the Pearl fissure, 400' to the north and carrying values and production possibilities comparable to the Park Galena fissure in the upper workings, and the Homestake fissure, another 400' to the north, with values proved by the Star of Utah tunnel. The Valeo Fissure is a short distance south of the Park Galena. All four fissures are bisected by the contact fissure which is also

orebearing. Production is anticipated in the beddings of the Wasatch limestone formation, veins of the contact, and in the fissure cutting through this formation.

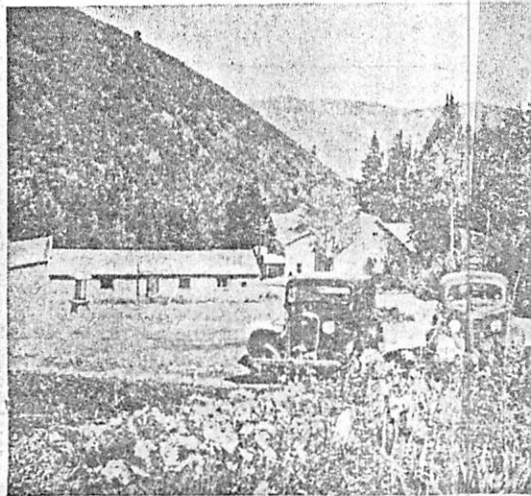
The future program of the New Park Mining company is one of expansion, most importantly in the Mayflower tunnel. To this end, after a long, lean existence in driving to ore, intense surface construction during the summer of this year has rapidly perfected the outside facilities necessary to cope with the increased production possible from the underground operations. The nearly completed L-shaped warehouse and shops building, covering an area of 3000 square feet, with trackage into it, will adequately house surface facilities for a considerably increased production.

Within the mine, a crew is permanently retained on timber, pipe and track maintenance; and the main haulageway is being widened and straightened by spilling in ground which was detoured around in the first drive.

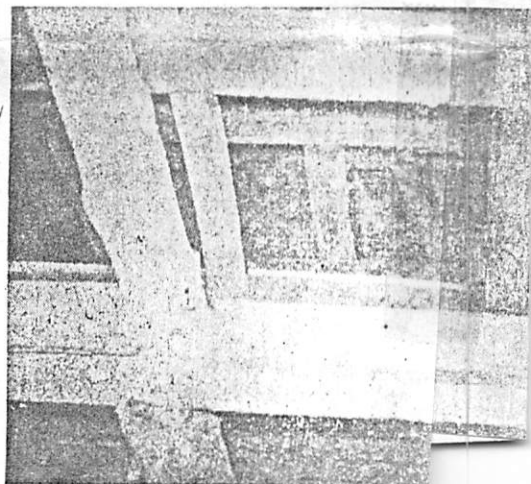
In continuing development work at the Gold Queen mine on



Upper—Thad Tunrbow and William Spanton loading a round in 880 stope preparation work. Below—A trainload of miners com-



Staff residences and general offices of the New Park Mining company at the Park Galena property in



Stringer sets in the 850 stope, are a distinctive element of New Park. They are 8 by 8", spaced 5' horizontally. Length of the stringers is about

ons

Friday, December 20, 1940

ing Company or Producer

the western end of the New Park's property in the Bonanza flat region, it has been found that the old tunnel extends into the mountain about 1000 feet instead of 600 feet as believed from previous information.

A crew under Tom P. Costas has holed in at the mine for the winter and will continue to follow the old workings, Mr. Cranmer said. The new work has progressed nearly 900 feet.

Three fissures are the objective. The Superior has been passed, but was in a caved section and will be explored later through an old drift. The Wildflower fissure will be encountered next. Surface outcroppings of this fissure showed high copper values similar to the old Valeo ore. There are gold values and some lead. The Cottonwood is the third known ore-bearing fissure which traverses the Gold Queen.

Mineralization in the tunnel indicates the fissures when cut will prove highly mineralized, it is reported.

The exploration, development and mining of the New Park com-

pany is giving an opportunity to examine the geology of the camp in a new light and with a new understanding of its economic aspects.

Geologists are looking upon the district with new interest and from a changed viewpoint as result of determination that commercial values can occur in quartz diorite and are not necessarily confined to the Park City and Wasatch lines.

Mr. Cranmer, essentially a geological engineer, anticipates that the work his company is doing will solve some extremely interesting geological problems.

With a progressive management and an exceptional corps of workers the New Park Mining company is constantly expanding production which is placing it in the front ranks of Utah's major metal producers.

Officers of the company are: W. H. H. Cranmer, Keetley, president and general manager; A. C. Ellis, Jr., Salt Lake City, vice president; Fraser Buck, Park City, secretary; R. C. Wilson, Salt Lake City, treasurer; Harry Morris, Elkhorn, Walter K. Micheisen, Salt Lake City and Joseph T. Hall, New York, directors.

Work at the Mayflower operations is under the direction of Frank M. Rivers, superintendent; Howard Berry, yard boss; Lowell Clegg, mine foreman; and Tom K. MacNaughton, Walter L. O'Toole Sr., and W. L. Batty, shift bosses. Clark L. Wilson is geologist and engineer for the company and Tom P. Costas is foreman in charge of the Gold Queen development operations.

City of New Orleans Likes Its Fireworks In Christmas Season

Christmas without firecrackers just isn't Christmas down in New Orleans.

"If anybody not got no firewo'k he mighty po'," say the Creoles gayly. The more the fireworks, the better the Christmas on the lower side of Canal street.

While other people are shooting off fireworks on July 4, New Orleans is sweltering under intense heat. Outside activities are out of the question.

With noisy July 4 festivities out of the question, it was easy to begin celebrating Christmas, instead, with the firing of skyrockets, Roman



candles and firecrackers. Once started, there was no stopping it.

Shooting starts several weeks before Christmas, and every night the tumult increases. Parents consistently caution their children to save the firecrackers until the twenty-fifth, because they won't get any more. The boys and girls refuse to believe this prophecy, but feel that Providence will not allow them



to go crackerless.

Even the almost penniless have firecrackers, but the more wealthy win the envy of others with their rockets.

Enthusiasm is not limited to the young boys, but it is shared by the entire family. Boys and girls parade up and down the streets at night, making a racket with tin trumpets and "instruments" they picked up on the way. They ring doorbells, then run away with joyful laughter. The sky is lighted up with rockets and firecrackers beat a constant staccato.

The fun begins again the next morning, with greater enthusiasm than ever. Although a boy may have bankrupted himself the day before, firecrackers have taken a great drop in price. He must have a new supply because they are cheap.

Now the juveniles grow reckless. Whole packages of firecrackers go off at one fell blow; those who were firecracker boys yesterday are skyrocket boys today. As night comes on, the streets seem ablaze with explosives and colored rockets.



The second morning after Christmas the streets are strewn thick with burned pieces of fireworks; but the air is clear. The acrid odor of fireworks is again replaced by the perfume of Christmas roses.



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